

VICTORIA



ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

10/-
1876

Compiled by JAMES W. SMITH, Toronto, Ontario.

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ANNIVERSARIES, 1876.

NEW YEAR'S DAY	Saturday, January 1	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY	Wednesday, May 24
ASH WEDNESDAY	March 1	DOMINION DAY	Saturday, July 1
ST. PATRICK'S DAY	Friday, " 17	BIRTH OF P. WALES	Thursday, Nov. 9
GOOD FRIDAY	April 14	ST. ANDREW'S DAY	" " 30
EASTER SUNDAY	" 16	ADVENT SUNDAY	Dec. 3
ST. GEORGE'S DAY	Sunday, " 23	CHRISTMAS DAY	Monday, " 25

CYCLES AND ERAS.

Golden Number	15	Dominical Letter	B.A.
Epact	4	Roman Indiction	4
Solar Cycle	9	Julian Period	6589

The year 5637 of the Jewish Era begins on Sept. 19, 1876.

Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) begins Sept. 20, 1876.

The year 1293 of the Mohammedan Era begins Jan'y 28, 1876.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Sun enters Aries, Spring begins March 20d	
0h 43m a.m.	
Sun enters Cancer, Summer begins June 20d	
9h 43m p.m.	
Sun enters Libra, Autumn begins Sept. 22d	
11h 43m p.m.	
Sun enters Capricornus, Winter begins Dec. 21d	
5h 43m a.m.	

Toronto
mean
Time.

In the year 1876 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 9, 1876.

II.—An Annual Eclipse of the Sun, March 25th, 1876. Visible on this continent. Begins on the earth generally, March 25th, 5h, 29m, mean time of Greenwich, in Longitude $170^{\circ} 40' W.$ of Greenwich, Latitude $5^{\circ} 41' S.$ Ends on the earth generally March 25, 10h, 10m, in Longitude $65^{\circ} 47' W.$ of Greenwich, and Latitude $52^{\circ} 29' N.$

III.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Sept. 3, 1876; invisible on this continent.

IV.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 17, 1876; invisible on this continent.

CALENDAR, 1876.

The Sun's rising and setting are given for the Sun's upper limit, corrected for refraction.

The Moon's rising is given from full to change, and the setting from change to full.

1876.

JANUARY.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.First Quar. 4th, 10-6 a.m. | Last Quar. 18th, 3-32 a.m.
Full Moon, 11th 1-5 a.m. | N. Moon, 26th, 8-24 a.m.

SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Sets P.M.
7 34r	9 31
4 35s	10 39
7 34r	11 49
4 37s	Rises
7 34r	11 54
4 39s	PM 20
7 34r	54
4 41s	1 37
7 33r	2 34
4 48s	3 47
7 32r	5 08
4 45s	6 31
7 32r	7 51
4 47s	9 06
7 31r	10 18
4 50s	11 26
7 30r	A.M.
4 52s	33
7 28r	1 40
4 55s	2 46
7 27r	3 51
4 57s	4 54
7 26r	5 50
5 00s	6 38
7 24r	7 18
5 03s	Sets
7 22r	6 14
5 05s	7 23
7 20r	8 32
5 08s	9 41
7 18r	10 52

1876.

FEBRUARY.

29 days.

MOON'S PHASES.First Quar. 2nd 8-39 p.m. | Last Quar. 16th 11-38 p.m.
Full Moon 9th, 02-9 p.m. | New Moon 25th 1-3 a.m.

SUN Rises & Sets	MOON Sets A.M.
7 17r	
5 12s	6
7 15r	1 23
5 15s	2 43
7 72r	4 00
5 18s	5 10
7 10r	6 07
5 20s	6 51
7 07r	Rises
5 23s	6 40
7 05r	7 56
5 26s	9 06
7 02r	1 16
5 28s	11 24
6 59r	A.M.
5 31s	32
6 56r	1 39
5 34s	2 43
6 53r	3 42
5 36s	4 34
6 50r	5 17
5 39s	5 52
6 47r	6 20
5 42s	6 44
6 44r	sets
5 44s	7 30
6 41r	8 42
5 47s	9 55
6 37r	11 12

In the seventeenth century a deadly poison was freely administered in Italy by a woman named Tofania. This poison was made and sold by her in small phials; it has been called, in detestation of her name, *aqua tofana*. The woman had carried on the fearful traffic with impunity for nearly fifty years, and had successfully baffled all attempts at detection; but at length being brought to justice, she confessed that she had been the means of poisoning at least six hundred people. Many persons were denounced by her, and publicly executed. As may be imagined, all Italy was thrown into a ferment as the news of this horrible crime spread abroad, and some persons were, on conviction, strangled in prison. This poison appears to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Five or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and consequently no suspicions were aroused. It was as clear as water; and whilst a proclamation of the Pope described it as *aqua fortis* distilled into arsenic, chemical science could not decide what it was really composed of.

For Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Lips, &c., use the VICTORIA GLYCERINE JELLY (Carbolated). This Jelly is superior to every other Preparation, and is known as the "Victoria Glycerine Jelly," so be particular about the name. It also stands unrivalled for removing Tan, Freckles, Roughness, Pimples, &c.

When Sir Walter Scott was extending his garden at Abbotsford, an old servant was getting exasperated by digging some very stony ground. Sir Walter saw the old man's feelings were rather ruffled, and said to him, "That's grand soil you're working on." "Soil!" replied the gardener, sarcastically, "I think it's the riddlings o' creation."

All who have used the VICTORIA COUGH ELIXIR, testify to its value for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, and all diseases of the Throat or Lungs; it is also one of the most reliable of sudorifics or Sweating Medicines.

The COUGH ELIXIR should be used whenever the Cough, Hoarseness, or Tightness of the Chest is troublesome, no matter at what time of day or night; and the dose, according to directions, should be repeated as often as necessary until the desired relief is obtained. Three or four doses through the day are generally sufficient, though sometimes double this number may be required; but there is no preparation so sure and satisfactory in its results as the Victoria Cough Elixir, and it is this alone which has given it so firm a hold with the people wherever used. It can be obtained at any Drug Shop. Price, 25 cts. per bottle.

SEALING

Requires great patience and skill. Most of the seals, if not all, are gregarious, and one seems to be always placed on the watch, where danger is to be apprehended from bears or hunters. They climb up through holes in the ice-fields of the polar seas; even when there is a height of several feet from the water, but it is difficult for the hunter to get between them and the hole. Nor is seal-hunting unattended with danger, an enraged seal being a formidable antagonist, at least to the inexperienced. It is the great occupation of the Greenlanders, and it is also extensively prosecuted in other northern parts of the world; great numbers are taken on the coasts of Newfoundland and other northern parts of America; whale-fishers kill seals as they find opportunity; and vessels are fitted out expressly for the purpose, from the northern parts of Europe and America.



1876.

MARCH.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quar. 3rd, 4:30 a.m. | Lst Quar. 17th, 8:7 p.m.
Full Moon 10th, 9:55 a.m. | N. Moon 25th, 2:54 p.m.

		SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Sets. A.M.
1	W ASH WEDNESDAY.	6 35r	
2	Th John Wesley died, 1791.	5 51s	31
3	F Snow and Rain.	6 32r	1 49
4	S	5 53s	3 01
5	S Quadragesima.	6 29r	4 01
6	M Artemus Ward died, 1867.	5 56s	4 48
7	Tu Lord Collingwood died, 1810.	6 25r	5 23
8	W William III. died, 1702.	5 58s	5 51
9	Th Aboukir surrendered, 1801.	6 22r	6 14
10	F Very Cold.	6 01s	Rises
11	S Tasso born, 1544.	6 18r	7 55
12	S 2nd in Lent.	6 03s	9 05
13	M	6 14r	10 14
14	Tu Boisterous.	6 06s	11 22
15	W Chas. Sumner died, 1874.	6 11r	A.M.
16	Th Mazzini died, 1872.	6 08s	29
17	F ST. PATRICK'S DAY.	6 07r	1 31
18	S Stormy Weather.	6 10s	2 25
19	S 3rd in Lent.	6 04r	3 12
20	M Newton died, 1727.	6 13s	3 50
21	Tu Very Windy.	6 00r	4 21
22	W Emperor William of Germany born, 1797.	6 15s	4 47
23	Th	5 56r	5 09
24	F Milder but	6 18s	5 28
25	S Cold Nights.	5 53r	Sets
26	S 4th in Lent.	6 20s	7 39
27	M James I. died, 1625.	5 49r	8 57
28	Tu Russian War declared, 1854.	6 22s	10 18
29	W Swedenborg died, 1772.	5 46r	11 36
30	Th	6 25s	A.M.
31	F	5 42r	53

First census taken in Calcutta, 1851.

1876.

APRIL.

30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

First Quar. 1st, 10:54 a.m. | Lst Quar. 16th, 3:20 p.m.
Full Moon 8th, 2:21 p.m. | N. Moon 24th, 1:46 a.m.
First Quarter 30th, 5:9 p.m.

		SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Sets. A.M.
1	S	Cold Raw Winds.	5 40r
2	S	Passion Sunday.	6 28s
3	M	Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 37r
4	Tu	Changeable.	6 31s
5	W	Great Fire in Toronto, 1849.	5 33r
6	Th		6 33s
7	F	Raphael died, 1520.	5 30r
8	S	Ganges Canal opened, 1854.	6 35s
9	S	Palm Sunday.	5 26r
10	M	Fine Weather.	6 38s
11	Tu	Rowland Hill died, 1833.	5 23r
12	W		6 40s
13	Th	Maggdal stormed, 1868.	5 19r
14	F	GOOD FRIDAY.	6 43s
15	S	Fair and mild.	5 16r
16	S	Easter Sunday.	6 45s
17	M	Franklin died, 1790.	5 13r
18	Tu	Baron Liebig died, 1873.	6 47s
19	W		5 09r
20	Th	Napoleon III. born, 1806.	6 50s
21	F	Henry VII. died, 1509.	5 06r
22	S	Changeable.	6 52s
23	S	Low Sunday.	5 03r
24	M	Daniel Defoe died, 1731.	6 54s
25	Tu		5 00r
26	W	Bank of England founded, 1604.	6 57s
27	Th	Cloudy and Cold.	4 57r
28	F		6 59s
29	S	President Grant orn, 1822.	A.M.
30	S	2nd after Easter.	4 54r
			7 02s

1876.

MAY.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 8th, 4:35 a.m. | N. Moon 23rd 10:8 a.m.
Last Quar. 16th, 8:9 a.m. | First Quar. 30th 0:31 a.m.

1 M	<i>Clear and bright.</i>	4 51r	1 58
2 Tu	New Zealand declared independent, 1841.	7 04s	2 22
3 W		4 48r	2 42
4 Th		7 06s	3 02
5 F	<i>Frequent Showers.</i>	4 46r	3 21
6 S	Humboldt died, 1859.	7 08s	3 40

7 S 3rd after Easter.

8 M		7 11s	7 57
9 Tu	Schiller died, 1805.	4 41r	9 04
10 W	Sepoy Rebellion, 1857.	7 18s	10 05
11 Th	<i>Cloudy and Dull.</i>	4 38r	10 58
12 F	General Jackson born, 1763.	7 15s	11 44
13 S	Lt.-Governor Crawford died, 1875.	4 36r	A. M.

14 S 4th after Easter.

15 M	<i>Cold and Rainy.</i>	4 34r	42
16 Tu	Vendome Column, Paris, destroyed, 1871.	7 20s	1 10
17 W		4 32r	1 33
18 Th		7 22s	1 48
19 F		4 30r	2 10
20 S	Columbus died, 1506.	7 24s	2 31

21 S Rogation Sunday.

22 M	<i>Windy and Cold.</i>	7 26s	3 26
23 Tu	Tasmania discovered, 1642.	4 26r	Sets.
24 W	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.	7 28s	9 27
25 Th		4 25r	10 29
26 F	<i>Warmer.</i>	7 30s	11 26
27 S	John Calvin died, 1564.	4 23r	11 59

28 S 1st after Ascension.

29 M	Charles II. born, 1630.	4 22r	27
30 Tu	<i>Fair and Settled.</i>	7 33s	50
31 W	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847.	4 21r	1 90

Average quantity of Seed required to sow an acre of land :-

Wheat bush. 1 to 2	Onions..... lbs. 4 to 6
Barley " 1½ to 2	Turnips " 1 to 2
Oats " 2 to 4	Carrots " 5 to 6
Peas " 2 to 3	Indian Corn, bush. 1 to 2
Timothy .. lbs. 16 to 24	Buckwheat. " 1 to 1½
Clover " 8 to 12	Hemp " 1 to 1½

THE ELECTRIC LINIMENT, described fully on page 8, is a sovereign preparation for the quick Relief and Cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and of every description of pain in the Limbs or Sinews. "It is equally a standard medicine for Horses and Cattle."

It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the attack.

Try it for PAIN of any description where a Liniment can be used, applying it freely to the part affected, and you will soon be convinced that there is no preparation for the Relief of Pain that can at all approach the VICTORIA ELECTRIC LINIMENT. It should be kept in every Family. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

1876.

JUNE.

30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 6th 7:20 p.m. | N. Moon, 21st, 4:59 p.m.
Last Quar. 14th 9:57 p.m. | First Quar. 28th, 9:56 a.m.

1 Th	First land sold in Melbourne, 1837.	4 20r	1 28
2 F		7 36s	1 47
3 S	<i>Fine and Clear.</i>	4 20r	2 07

4 S Pentecost.

5 M	Battle of Stoney Creek, 1813.	7 37s	2 29
6 Tu		4 19r	2 57
7 W	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857.	7 38s	3 30
8 Th	Fire in Toronto, 1875.	4 18r	Rises.
9 F		4 18r	10 19
10 S	Crystal Palace opened, 1854.	7 41s	10 50

11 S Trinity Sunday.

12 M	James III. killed, 1488.	4 17r	11 16
13 Tu		7 42s	11 37
14 W	<i>Rainy, with Thunder.</i>	4 17r	11 56
15 Th	Corpus Christi.	7 43s	A.M.
16 F	John Wesley born.	4 17r	34
17 S	Peace Jubilee, Boston, 1872.	7 44s	54
18 S		4 17r	1 19

18 S 1st after Trinity.

19 M	Maximilian shot, 1868.	4 18r	2 29
20 Tu	Ascension of Queen Victoria.	7 45s	3 22
21 W		4 18r	4 33
22 Th	Matthew Henry died, 1714.	7 45s	Sets
23 F	Tasmania settled, 1803.	4 18r	10 30
24 S	MIDSUMMER DAY.	7 46s	10 55

25 S 2nd after Trinity.

26 M	<i>Thunder Storm.</i>	7 46s	11 34
27 Tu	New Atlantic Cable completed, 1873.	4 20r	11 52
28 W		7 46s	A.M.
29 Th		4 19r	11
30 F		7 45s	33

It has been remarked that the French surgeons are very brilliant and the Germans learned, but none so sure of hand, so steady and thoughtful of the result, as the Englishman. When Sir B. Brodie was looking over the Paris hospitals, a case in point occurred. The eminent French surgeon who was acting the part of *cicerone*, speaking of a particular operation, said, "It is very difficult and a very brilliant thing to do; I have performed it one hundred and thirty times." Sir Benjamin looked astonished, and said he had only performed the operation nine times in his life, and added, "How many of the patients' lives did you save?" "Not one!" said the Frenchman, with a shrug. "And you, Monsieur Benjamin, how many you save?" "All of them, sir," quietly replied the English surgeon.

THE VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES.

This famous Vitalizing Medicine acts like magic, rapidly restoring the Strength and Appetite, promoting sound and refreshing Sleep, and imparting Tone, Vigour and Energy to the whole system. For Consumption, Weak Lungs and Chest, and Throat Diseases, it is the best and surest Remedy known, and it is unparalleled in its efficacy as a *General Nervous Tonic and Blood Agent*.

N.B.—This is the only Compound Syrup prepared from the Formula of the Original Discoverer, and certified to be "*Chemically Pure*." See pp. 10, 18 and 22.

The Albert N'Yanza.



The glory of our prize burst suddenly upon me! There, like a sea of quicksilver, lay, far beneath, the grand expanse of water—a boundless sea-horizon on the south and south-west—glistening in the rising sun. As I looked down upon the steep granite cliff upon those welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt, and brought fertility where all was wilderness—upon that great source so long hidden from mankind, that source of bounty and of blessings to millions of human beings, and as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honor it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, and deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake "The Albert N'yanza." The Victoria, and the Albert lakes are the two sources of the Nile.—Sir S. W. Baker.

1876.

JULY.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon 6th, 10-20 a.m. | N. Moon 20th 11-35 p.m.
Last Quar 14th 8-38 a.m. | Fst Quar 27th, 10-01 p.m.

S	DOMINION DAY.	SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Sets, A.M.
1 S		4 22r	34
2 S	3rd after Trinity.	7 45	1 00
3 M	<i>Thunder Showers.</i>	4 23r	1 32
4 Tu	Independence of U. S. A., 1776.	7 45s	2 10
5 W	The Shah left England, 1873.	4 24r	2 58
6 Th	<i>Hot and Showery.</i>	7 44s	Rises.
7 F	Steamer Washington lost, 1873.	4 26r	8 53
8 S		7 43s	9 20
9 S	4th after Trinity.	4 27r	9 42
10 M	<i>Very Sultry.</i>	7 42s	10 02
11 Tu	Jack Cade killed, 1450.	4 29r	10 20
12 W	Crimea evacuated, 1856.	7 41s	10 38
13 Th		4 31r	10 57
14 F	Insurrection at Carthagena, 1873.	7 40s	11 19
15 S	<i>Changeable.</i>	4 32r	11 46
16 S	5th after Trinity.	7 39s	A. M.
17 M	Isaac Watts born, 1674.	4 34r	20
18 Tu	Papal Infallibility, 1870.	7 37s	1 05
19 W	<i>Thunder Storm.</i>	4 36r	2 05
20 Th		7 35s	3 29
21 F	Battle of Bull's Run, 1861.	4 38r	sets.
22 S	The Armada defeated, 1588.	7 34s	8 54
23 S	6th after Trinity.	4 40r	9 16
24 M	<i>Very Hot.</i>	7 32s	9 36
25 Tu	Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1812.	4 42r	9 56
26 W	Battle of Talavera, 1809.	7 30s	10 10
27 Th	Atlantic Cable laid, 1866.	4 44r	10 37
28 F	Siege of Derry ended, 1689.	7 27s	11 00
29 S	<i>Sultry and Oppressive.</i>	4 46r	11 31
30 S	7th after Trinity.	7 25s	A. M.
31 M	Assam annexed, 1829.	4 48r	08

1876.

AUGUST.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.
Full Moon 5th, 1-20 a.m. | N. Moon 19th, 7-38 a.m.
Lst Quar 12th, 4-41 p.m. | First Quar. 26th, 1 p.m.

S	Event	SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Sets, A.M.
1 Tu	Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 49r	52
2 W	William II. killed, 1800.	7 22s	1 46
3 Th	Columbus sailed, 1492.	4 51r	2 47
4 F	<i>Hot and Sultry.</i>	7 19s	3 52
5 S		4 53r	5 01
6 S	8th after Trinity.	7 17s	Rises.
7 M	H.M.S. "Captain" lost, 1870.	4 56r	8 26
8 Tu		7 14s	8 44
9 W	<i>Thunder Showers.</i>	4 58r	9 03
10 Th	Scindia defeated, 1803.	7 11s	9 23
11 F	Battle of Champlain, 1814.	5 00r	9 47
12 S	George IV. born, 1762.	7 08s	10 17
13 S	9th after Trinity.	5 03r	10 56
14 M		7 05s	11 49
15 Tu	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	5 05r	A. M.
16 W	<i>Changeable.</i>	7 02s	55
17 Th	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	5 07r	2 14
18 F	Emperor of Austria born, 1830.	6 59s	3 38
19 S	<i>Wind and Rain.</i>	5 09r	5 02
20 S	10th after Trinity.	6 56s	Sets.
21 M		5 11r	8 09
22 Tu	John B. Gough born, 1817.	6 52s	8 18
23 W	Sir Wm. Wallace beheaded, 1305.	5 14r	8 39
24 Th	<i>Clear and Hot.</i>	6 49s	9 02
25 F	Lucknow relieved, 1857.	5 16r	9 30
26 S	Prince Albert born, 1819.	6 46s	10 05
27 S	11th after Trinity.	5 18r	10 47
28 M		6 42s	11 38
29 Tu	Royal George lost, 1782.	5 21r	A. M.
30 W	<i>Very Hot.</i>	6 39s	36
31 Th	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 23r	1 40

SEPTEMBER. 30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 3rd, 3-56 p.m. [N. Moon 17th, 4-37 p.m.
Lst Qtr. 10th, 11-03 p.m.] Fst Quar. 25th, 6-46 a.m.

		SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Sets A.M.
1 F	Battle of Sedan, 1870.	5 24r	2 45
2 S	Cool and Rainy.	6 34s	3 52
3 S	12th after Trinity.	5 26r	Rises.
4 M	French Republic declared, 1870.	6 31s	6 51
5 Tu	Malta taken, 1800.	5 28r	7 10
6 W	Blucher died, 1819.	6 27s	7 29
7 Th	Showery.	5 30r	7 53
8 F		6 24s	8 21
9 S	William IV. crowned, 1830.	5 32r	8 56
10 S	13th after Trinity.	6 20s	9 40
11 M	Fine and Clear.	5 34r	10 41
12 Tu	Yacht "Sphinx" lost, 1873.	6 16s	11 52
13 W	Quebec taken, 1759.	5 37r	A. M.
14 Th	Delhi assaulted, 1857.	6 12s	1 13
15 F		5 39r	2 34
16 S	P. O. Savings Bank opened, 1861.	6 08s	3 55
17 S	14th after Trinity.	5 42r	Sets.
18 M	Pleasant Weather.	6 04s	6 20
19 Tu	Paris invested, 1870.	5 45r	6 41
20 W	Battle of Alma, 1854.	6 01s	7 03
21 Th	Changeable.	5 47r	7 30
22 F	First day of Jewish year, 5635.	5 57s	8 03
23 S		5 49r	8 40
24 S	15th after Trinity.	5 53s	9 28
25 M	Stormy with.	5 52r	10 24
26 Tu	Cold Rain.	5 49s	11 26
27 W	First Railway opened, 1825.	5 54r	A. M.
28 Th		5 46s	31
29 F	MICHAELMAS DAY.	5 56r	1 38
30 S	Wind and Rain.	5 43s	2 45

OCTOBER. 31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 3rd, 5-39 a.m. [N. Moon, 17th, 4-40 a.m.
Lst Quar. 10th, 5-02 a.m.] Fst Quar. 25th, 2-37 a.m.

		SUN Rises & Sets.	MOON Sets A.M.
1 S	16th after Trinity.	5 57r	3 52
2 M	London University opened, 1828.	5 39s	5 00
3 Tu	Fair.	6 00r	Rises.
4 W	George Peabody died, 1871.	5 36s	5 57
5 Th	"Victory" lost, 1744.	6 02r	6 23
6 F	Trial of Marshal Bazaine, 1873.	5 33s	6 56
7 S		6 05r	7 39
8 S	17th after Trinity.	5 29s	8 33
9 M	Battle of Savannah, 1779.	6 08r	9 43
10 Tu	Cold and Rainy.	5 25s	10 59
11 W	America discovered, 1492.	6 11r	A. M.
12 Th	Canova died, 1822.	5 21s	19
13 F	Murat shot, 1815.	6 13r	1 37
14 S	Changeable.	5 18s	2 54
15 S	18th after Trinity.	6 15r	4 08
16 M		5 15s	5 21
17 Tu	Capture of Agra, 1803.	6 17r	Sets.
18 W	Warmer, but	5 18s	5 30
19 Th	Nights Cold.	6 20r	5 59
20 F		5 09s	6 36
21 S	Telegraph to Australia opened, 1872.	6 23r	7 21
22 S	19th after Trinity.	5 05s	8 13
23 M		6 25r	9 12
24 Tu	Erie Canal opened, 1819.	5 01s	10 16
25 W	Cold and Stormy.	6 28r	11 27
26 Th	Hogarth died, 1764.	4 58s	A. M.
27 F	Metz capitulated, 1870.	6 31r	28
28 S		4 55s	1 34
29 S	20th after Trinity.	6 34r	2 41
30 M	Bright.	4 53s	3 50
31 Tu	Hallow Eve.	6 36r	5 03

At the destruction of Callao by an earthquake, only one of the inhabitants was saved, and he by a providence the most extraordinary. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbour, going to strike the flag, when he perceived the sea retreat to a considerable distance; and then swelling mountain high, it returned with great violence. The people ran to their houses in terror; he heard a cry of misery rise from all parts of the city, and immediately all was silent; the sea had entirely overwhelmed it, and buried it in its bosom; but the same wave that destroyed it, drove a little boat by the place where he stood, into which he threw himself and was saved.

Salve for Horses, &c.—The best healing compound ever discovered for the perfect and rapid cure of Wounds, Sores, Cuts, Bruises, &c. in horses or cattle is the Carbolic Salve, described in full on page 14; the parts affected need only to be carefully washed with Carbolic Soap and warm water, then apply the Salve, when the healing process immediately commences and is rapidly completed. For washing Horses, Cattle, or Dogs, the Carbolic Soap is proved to be superior to Castile or any other kind. Both these articles, the Victoria Carbolic Salve and Victoria Carbolic Soap, are kept by every Druggist in the country. Note the name, *Victoria Carbolic Salve*.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year, only one in 500 his eightieth; and only one in 100 his sixty-fifth.

THE VICTORIA BUCHU AND UVA URSI

Is a Positive and Specific Remedy for all Irritation or Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Dropical Swellings, Weaknesses produced by Dissipation or Indiscretion, &c., &c.; and has in every case produced the most salutary results, and given unequivocal satisfaction. See page 17 for further particulars.

To Prevent Contagion in Cats, use the Victoria Carbolic Disinfectant.

This DISINFECTANT is a sure Preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Small-pox, and all other infectious diseases.

It is also invaluable for Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter Houses, Pigsties, Manure Heaps, Outhouses, Foul Cellars, and Close Places, &c., and for destroying nauseous effluvia from whatever cause arising.

WRECKS ON OUR COAST.



The coast upon which the "Atlantic" was lost is proverbially perilous.

Into the heartrending scenes on board during the wreck we do not propose to enter. Suffice it to say there were 450 persons saved and 481 lost. The melancholy death-roll includes 295 women and children. A Spanish gentleman stated that in getting to the deck from the saloon he found the gangways choked, and the ship, especially at the bow, a scene of direful commotion. In the darkness people, like shadows, were running up and down, and shrieks deafened him. The simple-hearted fishermen on Meagher's Island, with the Rev. Mr. Ancient inciting them to good deeds, behaved nobly throughout. Their first aim was to encourage the shipwrecked people on the wreck by exhibiting a black board on which was chalked, "Cheer up, the boats are coming to your assistance." They afterwards warmed, housed, and fed the naked and exhausted people. No woman was saved, and but one boy.

It was not a great distance from Cape Prospect that the "Hungarian" was wrecked in 1850, when 200 lives were lost.

1876. NOVEMBER. 30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 1st, 6-13 p.m. [N. Moon 15th, 7-30 p.m.
Last Quar. 8th, 11-59 a.m. / Fst Quar. 23rd, 11-09 p.m.

1 W	ALL SAINTS DAY.	SUN Rises & Sets.	M OON Sets. A.M.
2 Th	Fair and Frosty.	4 49s	4 55
3 F	Fall of Acre, 1840.	6 39r	5 35
4 S		4 47s	6 28
5 S	21st after Trinity.	6 42r	7 33
6 M	Battle of Belmont, 1861.	4 45s	8 48
7 Tu	Raw, Cold Rain	6 44r	10 06
8 W	with Sleet.	4 42s	11 26
9 Th	BIRTH OF PRINCE OF WALES.	6 47r	A.M.
10 F	Fire in Boston, 1872.	4 40s	43
11 S	Cloudy.	6 49r	1 56
12 S	22nd after Trinity.	4 38s	3 08
13 M	Dover and Calais Cable comp't'd, '51.	6 52r	4 19
14 Tu		4 36s	5 30
15 W	Frosty and Clear.	6 55r	Sets.
16 Th	John Bright born, 1811.	4 34s	4 33
17 F	Suez Canal opened, 1869.	6 57r	5 14
18 S		4 32s	6 04
19 S	23rd after Trinity.	7 00r	7 01
20 M	Lord Elgin died, 1863.	4 29s	8 04
21 Tu	Princess Royal born, 1840.	7 02r	9 08
22 W		4 28s	10 14
23 Th	Clear and Cold.	7 05r	11 19
24 F	John Knox died, 1572.	4 27s	A.M.
25 S	General Havelock died, 1857.	7 07r	24
26 S	24th after Trinity.	4 26s	1 30
27 M		7 10r	2 28
28 Tu	Washington Irving died, 1856.	4 25s	3 51
29 W	Changeable.	7 12r	5 08
30 Th	ST. ANDREW'S DAY.	4 25s	6 28

1876. DECEMBER. 31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 1st, 5-46 a.m. [N. Moon 15th, 0-56 p.m.
Last Quar. 7th, 9-56 p.m. / Fst Quar. 23rd, 6-24 p.m.

Full Moon, 30th, 4-41 p.m.

1 F	Cloudy.	SUN Rises & Sets. A.M.
2 S	Coup d'état at Paris, 1852.	4 24s 5 15
3 S	1st in Advent.	7 16r 6 32
4 M	Cold Rain.	4 24s 7 52
5 Tu	Mozart died, 1791.	7 18r 9 14
6 W	Mackenzie repulsed, 1837.	4 24s 10 32
7 Th		7 20r 11 48
8 F	Milton born, 1608.	4 24s A.M.
9 S	Hon. R. Baldwin died, 1859.	7 22r 1 01
10 S	2nd in Advent.	4 23s 2 09
11 M	Changeable.	7 24r 3 20
12 Tu		4 24s 4 29
13 W	Dr. Johnson died, 1784.	7 26r 5 40
14 Th	Prince Consort died, 1861.	4 24s 6 46
15 F		7 27r sets.
16 S	Whitfield born, 1741.	4 25s 4 52
17 S	3rd in Advent.	7 29r 5 53
18 M	Rogers, the Poet, died, 1855.	4 25s 6 57
19 Tu		Very Cold.
20 W		7 30r 8 03
21 Th	The "Germany" wrecked, 1872.	4 26s 9 07
22 F	Pilgrims landed, 1620.	7 31r 10 10
23 S	Clear and Frosty.	4 27s 11 15
24 S	4th in Advent.	7 32r A.M.
25 M	CHRISTMAS DAY.	4 28s 2 20
26 Tu	Gipsy "Queen" sunk, 1873.	7 33r 1 29
27 W	St. John died, A.D. 100.	4 30s 2 41
28 Th		7 33r 3 58
29 F	Bright and Cold.	4 32s 5 15
30 S	Gladstone born, 1809.	7 34r Rises.
31 S	Steamer "Caroline" burnt, 1837.	4 33s 4 00
	1st after Christmas.	7 34r 5 22

RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.

General Instructions.

It is absolutely necessary that every article to be dyed, as well as every utensil used in dyeing, should be perfectly clean.

Every article to be dyed should be thoroughly scoured in soap and well rinsed out. In order to secure uniformity in colour, and to avoid spots on wool, yarn or fabrics, it is desirable that every article should be dipped in warm water, just before putting into the alum or other mordant.

In all cases *soft water* should be used if possible, and in quantity sufficient to cover the articles completely.

As soon as an article is dyed, it should be aired a little, then well rinsed out, and afterwards hung up to dry.

In putting dresses and shawls out to dry, that have been dyed, they should be hung up by the edge, so as to dry evenly.

To Avoid Spots.

To remove and prevent spots when colouring black on silk or woollen, all that is necessary is to make a weak lye, and have it scalding hot, and put your goods in for fifteen minutes, or throw some ashes into your dye, and run your goods in it for five minutes, and they will come out a jet black and even colour.

To Cleanse Wool.

Make a liquid of water, three parts; spirits ammonia, one part; heat it as hot as you can bear the hand in it; then put in the wool, a little at a time so as not to have it crowded; let it remain in for fifteen minutes; take it out over a basket to drain, then rinse it in running water, and spread to dry; thus proceed in the same liquor; when it gets reduced, fill it up in the same proportions, keeping it at hand heat all the time, not using any soap.

For Bleaching.

Take one gill muriatic acid and one gallon soft water; soak the wool or cloth for fifteen minutes, and rinse well in pure water.

To Dye Black.

On wool, silk or cotton. For every lb. of cloth or yarn, it will require one oz. of the extract of logwood, and half an oz. of blue vitriol. Prepare an iron kettle with a sufficient quantity of soft water to prevent the cloth or yarn from being crowded, bring the water to a scalding heat, then put in the yarn or cloth, and when thoroughly wet take it out and let it drain; then add the blue vitriol, and when dissolved and the water carefully skimmed, put in the material to be coloured, and let it remain half an hour at a scalding heat, airing it occasionally, then take it out and rinse it in soft water; empty the vitriol water into another vessel, and dissolve the extract of logwood in a sufficient quantity of water brought to a scalding heat and skimmed; put in the cloth, keeping the dye at the same temperature, and let it remain half an hour, airing it frequently; then take it out and drain it, and add the vitriol water to the dye, put it in again and let it remain fifteen minutes, airing it as before; cleanse it in soft water and let it drain and dry.

Scarlet—No. 1.

For one lb. of cloth or yarn, take cream of tartar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water sufficient to cover, boil in a block tin vessel, and when dissolved, add solution of tin $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boil for three minutes, then introduce the cloth and boil it for two hours, drain and cool. Next the cream of tartar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water sufficient; boil and add powdered cochineal 1 oz.; boil for five minutes, then add gradually, solution of tin 1 oz.; stirring well all the time; lastly put in the goods and dye as quickly as possible.

(Continued on page 10.)

"HOLD THE FORT."

Recently in Dublin, after the excitement of the personal visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey had somewhat subsided, one of the theatres of that city attempted to sound and to demoralize the public mind on the subject of the great revivals of religion, by the introduction of a profane comedy, where one of the characters thought he felt a little *Moody*, and another had bad symptoms of being decidedly *Sankey-monious*. At first the audience showed surprise; then as the wicked design of the plot became more evident, they hissed and kept things lively as they gave testimony against the satanic purpose of the play. At length a stentorian voice, like the call of a bugle, started one of brother Sankey's most stirring and contagious songs, "Hold the Fort," which we here present to our readers on the opposite page.

The line of heroic battle wavered but for an instant, and then, as the chorus was reached, the whole audience joined with a fervour and an enthusiasm which drove the astonished actors from the stage and rolled down the curtain—the dark and gloomy emblem of defeat. Satan had struck his flag!

THE ELECTRIC LINIMENT.

This Sovereign Preparation—The King of all Liniments—is the most reliable remedy for every description of Pain for which a genuine Liniment is required. It is a specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swellings, Headache, &c., &c.

The experience of Physicians has fully demonstrated the skill of its composition, and its *superiority* for all the purposes for which it is recommended—hence its large and rapidly increasing sale.

On account of the *rapidity* with which it relieves Pain, it received the name "ELECTRIC." All who have tried it endorse the appropriateness of the name, and testify to its *superiority* over all other liniments.

Be sure you obtain the Genuine article, the ELECTRIC LINIMENT (not OIL), and see that the Manufacturers' Trade Mark, as shown below, is engraved on the Label.



It is taken internally as well as applied externally, and is a standard cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Painter's Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Cholera, as well as for Rheumatic Affections of every kind.

Try it for PAIN of any description where a Liniment can be used, applying it freely to the part affected, and you will soon be convinced that there is no preparation for the relief of Pain that can at all approach the VICTORIA ELECTRIC LINIMENT. It should be kept in every Family. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hold the Fort.

"That which ye have hold fast till I come."—REV. ii. 25.



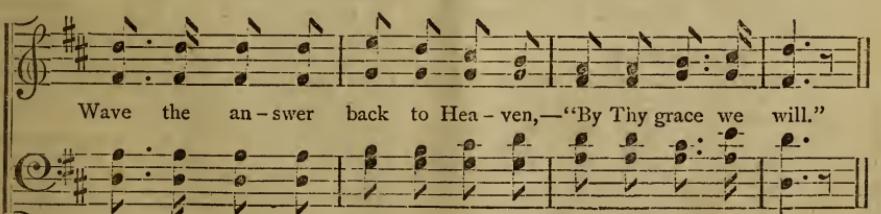
1. Ho! my com-rades, see the sig - nal Wav-ing in the sky!
2. See the migh - ty host ad - vanc - ing, Sa - tan lead - ing on;



Re-in - force-ments now ap - pear - ing, Vic - to - ry is nigh.
Migh-ty men a - round us fall - ing, Cou-rage al - most gone.



Chorus:



Wave the an-swer back to Hea - ven,—"By Thy grace we will."

3.
See the glorious banner waving,
Hear the trumpet blow,
In our Leader's name we'll triumph
Over every foe.

4.
Fierce and long the battle rages,
But our help is near;
Onward comes our great Commander,
Cheer, my comrades, cheer!

RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.

(Continued from page 8.)

Scarlet.—No. 2.

Take soft water sufficient to cover the cloth or yarn you wish to colour, bring it to a boiling heat in a copper kettle, then add $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. cream of tartar for every pound of cloth; now boil a minute or two, and then add 2 ozs. of powdered lac, and 3 ozs. of madder compound (the lac and the compound must be previously mixed in an earthen bowl,) boil five minutes; now wet the yarn in warm water and wring it, and put it in the dye; then boil and wring it, and rinse it in clean, cold water.

Scarlet (Very Superior).

One-and-a-half ounce of cochineal, 1 oz. cream of tartar, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sol. of tin; powder the cochineal and rub it through a bag into blood-warm water sufficient to cover the yarn; when it is a little warm put in the cream of tartar and simmer, then add the solution of tin. Your yarn must be wet with clean water; steep in the dye until the yarn is properly dyed. Dye your yarn before you wash it. This will colour one pound.

Madder Red.—No. 1.

Take 1 lb. madder for every 2 lbs. of yarn or cloth; soak the madder in a brass or copper kettle one night in warm water enough to cover the yarn you wish to colour; next morning put in 2 ozs. madder compound for every 1 lb. of madder you have so soaked, then wet your yarn or cloth in clean water and wring it out; afterwards put in the dye; now put the kettle on the fire and bring it slowly to a scalding heat, which will take about half an hour if a light red is wanted, and longer if a dark one; the colour depending upon the time it remains in the dye. When the colour is made, rinse the cloth immediately in cold water, and it will then be finished.

Madder Red.—No. 2.

To each lb. of goods, alum, 5 ozs.; cream of tartar, 1 oz.; put in the goods and bring your kettle to boil for about half an hour, then air them and boil half an hour longer; then empty your kettle and fill with clean water; put in bran, 1 peck; make it milk warm and let it stand until the bran rises, then skim off the bran and put in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. madder; put in your goods and heat slowly until it boils and is done. Wash in strong suds.

Wine Colour.

1 lb. of wool—redwood, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; madder compound, 1 oz. Soak the powdered wool in warm water all night, mix the madder compound with about half pint of water (in a glass) and add it to the rest; rinse the wool in warm water and put in the dye, boil about half an hour, take out the wool and rinse in cold water.

Bright Pink.

Two ozs. of cochineal, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cream of tartar; steep the cochineal in warm water sufficient to cover the cloth for two hours, or until the strength is entirely extracted, and add the cream of tartar; then wet the cloth in clean water, wring it out and put it in the dye; bring it to a scalding heat; let it remain a few moments and it will be finished. This will colour 3 lbs. If a light colour is wanted, use less cochineal, if a darker, more; the shade depends upon the quality of the cochineal used.

Pale Pink.

1 lb. wool or cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. good red wood, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of alum. Soak the wood all night in warm water, add the alum, and boil the cloth with these ingredients for about an hour; take it out and rinse it in water. A cheaper yet handsome pink may be obtained by substituting mallowwood for madder, in the receipt for madder red.

(Continued on page 14.)

VICTORIA

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Defective Nutrition, General Debility, and all Nervous Complaints.

Use the COUGH ELIXIR for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat—See page 14.

The HYPOPHOSPHITES, being the SPECIFIC REMEDY for Consumption, when once developed, are equally and ABSOLUTELY A PREVENTIVE in cases of predisposition, from any cause; as easy to employ as tea, coffee, sugar or salt in the kitchen. So certain are its results that IN NO CASE among children or adults, where hereditary predisposition has existed, has the disease ever developed itself when the Remedy has been used; while it exerts a manifest influence in quickening the growth of infants and young children; possessing, in these respects, A POWER IN THE ECONOMY UNEQUALLED BY ANY AGENT KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

By their use as an occasional alimento to the vital forces, the HYPOPHOSPHITES, are a CERTAIN MEANS of maintaining the health and strength of the labouring classes, students, clergymen, fragile children, women during the periods of pregnancy and nursing; and of all persons of sedentary habits, or those who, either from excessive labour of body or brain, are called upon for a greater expenditure of NERVOUS OR VITAL FORCE than is or can be supplied through the normal channels of recuperation.

"I know," says Dr. CHURCHILL, "that the HYPOPHOSPHITES will prove not only as SURE A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION as Quinine is in Intermittent Fever, but as EFFECTUAL A PRESERVATIVE as Vaccination in Small Pox."

Effects of the Treatment.

On the Nervous System.—One of the first effects is an INCREASE OF THE NERVOUS OR VITAL ENERGY, followed by a feeling of unusual comfort and strength. This is more marked, and earlier manifested, in proportion to the degree of weakness and nervous debility previously existing.

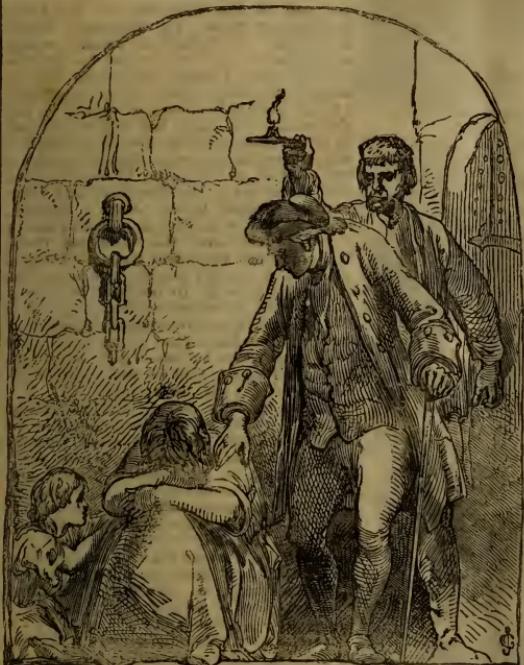
The nervousness, or irritability, is allayed; the patient experiences a pleasant calm; and the sleep becomes profound and refreshing.

On the Blood System.—The effect upon the Blood System is equally marked. The quantity and colour are rapidly increased; the countenance becomes fuller and fresher, the lips red and the eyes brighter; the superficial veins are swelled out; and according to the doses employed and the duration of the treatment, the patient shows striking evidence of the PLETHORA or fullness of blood.

On the Nutritive Function.—The appetite is increased often in an extraordinary manner; the patient gains flesh, and the features, especially after the first two or three weeks, show a marked improvement in appearance. The remedy acts beneficially in all cases of impaired nutrition.

N.B.—This is the only Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared from the Formula of the Original Discoverer, and certified to be "CHEMICALLY PURE."

BE SURE, THEREFORE, TO USE ONLY THE VICTORIA SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. The GENUINE has the Trade Mark—the QUEEN'S HEAD—printed on the wrapper. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion.



HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

A little over a century ago an accidental circumstance led John Howard to form the design of visiting the gaols of England with a view of devising means for alleviating the miseries of their inmates. Before he stepped from the retirement which he could have so well enjoyed, English prisons were dens of iniquity and barbarism. The degraded herded with the innocent, debtors were thrust into the society of the most abandoned felons, and the most horrible atrocities were perpetrated. There were no separate cells for each prisoner then, no broad corridors, no regard to health, no thought of religion.

John Howard was the son of a London tradesman, who died while he was yet an infant, leaving him to the care of guardians. The boy was in due time apprenticed to a grocer, but, possessing not only a delicate constitution but an aversion to trade, he purchased his indentures from his master, and went abroad. His father had left him a large fortune, but in his will he expressly prohibited him from acquiring the control of it until he had reached his twenty-fifth year. On Howard's return he went to lodge with a widow lady at Stoke Newington—then a suburb of London, surrounded by green fields. Here he was attacked with illness, and the lady attended him with so much care that, although she was twenty-seven years his senior, he conceived an affection for her, and was married to her when a very young man. Mrs. Howard, however, died about three years after the union; and with a view to relieve the monotony of his existence, Howard embarked for Lisbon in 1756, a few months subsequent to the calamitous earthquake which destroyed that city, with the view of aiding the survivors of that stupendous catastrophe. But it happened that on the passage Howard's ship was captured and taken to France, and he was placed in prison; and it was the hardships which he suffered during his imprisonment that first aroused his attention to the subject of his future labours. On being released he went to Italy, and on his return to England he settled in Hampshire. In 1758 he married a second wife, but she died in 1765, leaving him one son. Having been appointed High Sheriff, his duties brought the wretchedness and distress

of prisoners in the county gaol more immediately under his notice. Howard was so amazed at what he saw that he took immediate measures for calling public attention to it; and with such results, that in the following year he was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of Prison Regulations, and received the thanks of Parliament for the information he gave. It occurred to him that other prisons were in much the same condition as those in his own country, so he resolved to make a tour of inspection through England and Wales. This was before the age of steam had rendered travelling at once cheap and expeditious, and Howard, accompanied by a single servant, one John Prole, performed the journeys on horseback. Well mounted, and not fastidious tourists, they accomplished about forty miles a day. There was hardly a cabin which they passed, even in remote tracts in Ireland and Scotland, that failed to satisfy their requirements. Dried biscuit and a draught of milk or water was the staple of their frugal fare. Not that Howard was parsimonious, but he cared not for luxuries; and he paid waiters, postillions, and all persons of their class munificently. He often said that in the expenses of a journey which must necessarily cost three or four hundred pounds, twenty or thirty pounds extra were not worth a thought; thus, by the liberality which he invariably displayed, he gained the good will of those amongst whom he journeyed.

In 1777 Howard published a work upon *The State of Prisons in England and Wales*; and so successful had been his labours, that he determined to extend his inquiries to foreign lands. He visited successively the prisons of Holland, France, the German States and Poland, and finally penetrated into Russia, then a region scarcely known to Western Europe. He was graciously received by the Empress Catherine, and every facility was afforded for the prosecution of his labours. He travelled from St. Petersburg to Moscow, thence to Kiew, and finally to Cherson, a town built upon the Dnieper, about fifty-seven miles from the point where it falls into the tempestuous waters of the deep Black Sea.

While here he was taken with a fatal illness which, on the 20th January, 1790, carried him to his last home. He was buried in a spot which he had himself selected, and a brick pyramid, a Russian tribute to his memory, marked the peaceful place of his rest. It bore simply the words, "JOHN HOWARD."

As long as civilization endures—as long as the English language is spoken upon the earth and the memoirs of great and good men are revered—so long will the work of Howard be remembered.

The COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is emphatically a NERVE FOOD; restoring the Vital Force, and re-invigorating all the Functional Processes of Life. It should be used promptly in every case of LOSS OF NERVOUS FORCE from whatever cause, as the EASIEST, MOST DIRECT, AND MOST APPROPRIATE REMEDY.

It is also one of the MOST POWERFUL BLOOD-GENERATORS KNOWN.

The absolute chemical purity of the Hypophosphites IS THE FIRST CONDITION OF THEIR CURATIVE ACTION; and the Victoria Hypophosphites is highly recommended as being Certified Pure, being Genuine and Reliable, and Guaranteed free of all Poisonous Ingredients whatsoever.

"Go to the d—l!" said Lord Thurlow one day, when storming at his old valet. "Pray give me a character, my lord," replied the fellow, drily; "people like, you know, to have characters from their acquaintances."

VICTORIA GLYCERINE JELLY for Chapped Hands, &c.



COUNTRY RIDE.

For it befel in that pleasant summer time, "small birds sing and shaughns are green," that Thurnall started one bright Sunday eve, to see a sick child at an upland farm, some miles from the town. Some miles up the turnpike road he went, and then away to the right, through the ash-woods of Treboozie, up by the rill which drips from pool to pool, over the ledges of grey slate, deep bedded in dark sedge, and broad bright turdock leaves and tall angelica, and ell-broad rings and tufts of king, and crown, and lady-fern, and all the semi-tropic luxuriance of the fat western soil, and steaming western woods. It was "a day of God." The earth lay like one great emerald, ringed and roofed with sapphire; blue sea, blue mountain, blue sky overhead.—*Kingsley.*

TWO REMARKABLE FORGERS.

The Bank of England had circulated its notes for more than sixty years before any forgery of them was attempted. A linen-draper from Stafford, of the name of Vaughan, led the way in this at that time new phase of crime; and his example soon had many imitators.

In the year 1779 the directors of the Bank of England succeeded in convicting a most extraordinary forger in the person of James Mathison. This man began his career by forging the notes of the Darlington Bank, which, fraud being discovered, he immediately escaped to Scotland. There he counterfeited the notes of the Royal Bank of Edinburgh, amusing himself by negotiating them during a pleasure excursion through the country. Soon after he came to London, where a fine field was ready for his genius. He fabricated a great many notes, and travelled from

one end of the kingdom to the other disposing of them. He frequently visited the Bank of England to procure notes, the better to copy them; and his application for notes became so frequent that he became suspected; and on one of these visits a forged note of his own was brought in and presented. The clerk, half in jest and half in earnest, accused him of some connection with the recent forgeries. Further suspicion was excited, and next day he was arrested and taken before the directors, and afterwards appeared before Justice Fielding, when he was recognized as the perpetrator of the forgeries upon the Darlington Bank. The particular forgery he was now charged with was a note for twenty pounds on the Bank of England. He declined to answer the inquiries which were put to him, but in the progress of the investigation his description from the Darlington papers was read to him, upon which he turned pale, burst into tears, and, saying that he was a dead man, added, "Now I will confess all!"

So dexterously had he feigned all the different marks that it was impossible for any one connected with the bank to perceive a difference, and the very handwriting of the cashier and the entering clerk were also counterfeited so cleverly as to preclude a positive discrimination even by those men themselves. The water-mark, too, namely, "Bank of England," was also imitated, and several paper-makers were of opinion that this mark must have been put on in the making of the paper; but Mathison declared that he put it on afterwards by a method known only to himself.

He was tried and found guilty on his own confession, and was executed at Tyburn, on July 28th, 1779. At the place of execution he acknowledged his guilt, and exhorted others to avoid the crime which had brought him to an ignominious death.

In the year 1793, William Wynne Ryland, whose name will ever stand in the highest estimation as a most eminent English engraver, was also executed at Tyburn. The following is a brief sketch of his melancholy history:—

Ryland was named after his godfather Sir Watkin William Wynne, who was a friend of his father. Ryland gave early indications of his genius for the profession of an engraver, and was apprenticed to a French engraver resident in London. After the completion of his apprenticeship Ryland visited the French and Italian schools, and obtained the honorary medal in Paris. On his return to England, he introduced the art of engraving copper plates so as to yield an impression resembling drawings in chalk. He was appointed engraver to George III., who conferred a salary of £200 a year upon him; whilst the queen added one hundred pounds a year more out of her privy purse, as a testimony of her appreciation of his extraordinary genius.

Ryland now entered into business on his own account, and became prosperous; and in addition, he had bequeathed to him some shares in the Liverpool Water Works, which were then worth ten thousand pounds; his business was worth two thousand pounds a year, and his stock was valued at ten thousand pounds. It was supposed that, in order to engross the remaining shares in the Liverpool Water Works, he committed the forgery for which he was executed, which was a bill for two hundred and ten pounds on the East India Company. When Ryland was arrested on the charge, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat; and at his trial he had only just recovered from the wound. He denied the charge, and urged the improbability that he, whose fortune, to use his own words, "was a princely one," would commit so base a crime. Great efforts were made to save him; but the laws at that time were extremely severe, especially against bank-note forgers, and he underwent the sentence of the law at that dread place of execution, Tyburn—being the last criminal executed there.

Sweet By and By.

1. There's a land that is fair-er than day, And by faith we can see it a-

- far, For the Fa-ther waits o-ver the way, To prepare us a dweiling place there.

Chorus,

In the sweet by and by, We shall
by and by, In the sweet by and by

meet on that beau-ti - ful shore, In the sweet by and
by and by, by and by, In the

by we shall meet on that beau - ti - ful shore.
sweet by and by.

2. We shall sing on that beautiful shore
The melodious songs of the blest;
And our spirits shall sorrow no more—
Not a sigh for the blessing of rest.

3. To our bountiful Father above
We will offer the tribute of praise,
For the glorious gift of His love,
And the blessings that hallow our days

RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.

(Continued from page 10.)

Salmon.

1 lb. wool, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. annatto, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. soap. Take water sufficient to cover the wool, in which dissolve the annatto and soap. Rinse the wool in warm water, put it into the annatto mixture and boil about half an hour. The shade may be made lighter or deeper according to the quantity of annatto used.

Cinnamon.

Gie the goods as much colour from a solution of blue vitriol as they will take up, then run it through lime water. This will make a beautiful sky-blue of much durability; it has then to be run through a solution of prussiate of potash, when it will be a beautiful brown or cinnamon.

Brown.

For each lb. of wool—alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; cream of tartar, 2 ozs.; boil for half an hour; soak for one night in sufficient warm water to cover the wool. Red powder $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., fustic $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and logwood 2 ozs.; then take the wool out of the alum water and boil with the wool for half an hour. If a dark brown is wanted, add about a tablespoonful of copperas.

Orange.

For 5 lbs. of goods—muriate of tin, six tablespoonfuls, argol 4 ozs., boil and dip one hour; then add to the dye, fustic $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; boil ten minutes and dip half an hour, and add again to the dye madder one teacup, dip again half an hour.

N.B.—Cochineal in place of madder makes a much brighter colour, which should be added in small quantities until pleased. About 2 ozs.

Yellow.

For each lb. of wool or cloth, fustic, 1 lb.; alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; put all into an earthen vessel and pour on sufficient hot water to cover the wool, and keep it warm all night; give it half an hour's boil in a brass kettle, and then rinse in cold water. A much deeper and richer yellow may be made by using turmeric powder instead of fustic, and proceeding in the same manner.

Green.

For each lb. of goods, fustic 1 lb., with alum $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; steep, but do not boil until the strength is out, and soak the goods therein until a good yellow is obtained; then remove the chips, and add extract of indigo or chemic, one tablespoonful at a time until the colour suits.

Blue.

For 2 lbs. goods, alum, 5 ozs.; cream of tartar, 3 ozs.; boil the goods in this for 1 hour; then throw the goods into warm water, which has more or less of the extract of indigo in it according to the depth of colour desired, and boil again until it suits, adding more of the blue if needed. It is quick and permanent.

Purple.

For 5 lbs. of goods, cream of tartar, 4 ozs. cochineal well pulverized, 2 ozs.; muriate of tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea cup. Boil the cream of tartar, alum and tin 15 minutes, then put in the cochineal and boil 5 minutes; dip the goods two hours; then make a new dye with alum, 4 ozs.; Brazilwood, 6 ozs.; logwood, 14 ozs.; muriate of tin, one tea cup, with a little chemic; work again until pleased.

Cudbear.

One ounce of cudbear will colour 1 pound of goods. Make a strong soap suds sufficient to cover the goods, stir in the cudbear; dip the yarn in soda water, put it into the dye, set it over the fire, and keep it hot; stir it well; when coloured dark enough to suit, wring it, rinse in clean water, and dry. This colour should never be dried in the sun, or permitted to freeze, as either will cause it to fade.

(Continued on page 22.)

VICTORIA



COUGH ELIXIR!

A COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

FOR THE CURE OF ALL

Throat, Bronchial or Pectoral Diseases.

The COUGH ELIXIR is one of the most prompt, safe and invaluable of all remedies ever recommended for the above diseases, and all who use it attest its genuineness. It gives almost immediate relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Influenza, &c., &c.

Bronchitis and Asthma are cured by it, and numbers in the first stages of Consumption have been restored to perfect health: it is, in fact, a reliable antidote for all diseases of the Throat or Chest.

Persons troubled with a persistent Cough will experience relief by using the COUGH ELIXIR, and by taking a dose as directed the last thing at night, may be sure of unbroken sleep and refreshing rest.

Children take the ELIXIR readily as it is so palatable, and as no time should be lost, especially in cases of Croup or Whooping Cough, a bottle of it should be always kept on hand.

Note the name, and see that you get the real article—the VICTORIA COUGH ELIXIR. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE.

"Worth its Weight in Gold."

This remarkable curative and healing SALVE is greatly superior to all other external applications whatever, as it possesses all the wonderfully cleansing and healing virtues of CARBOLIC ACID, which has been found by the whole Faculty to possess CURATIVE QUALITIES not discovered in any other chemical preparation.

This Salve is the most wonderful Healing Compound ever discovered for the rapid and perfect cure of every description of breach of integument, from a simple Scratch or Bruise to the most aggravated Ulcer, including Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Broken Breasts, Fever, Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers of all kinds, Abscesses and Boils, Piles, Pimples, &c., and Chronic Diseases of the Skin of every description.

It quickly allays inflammation and subdues pain, destroys proud flesh, cleanses thoroughly, removes all impurity and suppuration in obstinate sores and wounds, and heals rapidly without a scar!

It never drives the disease inward to take effect on the internal organs. Its properties, when applied, go directly to the diseased part, attract the virus to the surface, and heal the sore from the bottom. Its use renders poulticing unnecessary, as the parts affected need only to be carefully washed, with Casting or Carbolic Soap and warm water, by a soft sponge, before its application. It should be kept in every household, ready for use at all times.

This Salve is for sale by Druggists everywhere. Price, 25 cents per box. Ask for VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE.



DESERTED.

"Cold! so cold!" and the night looks down
On a shivering wretch in a tattered gown,
On a lone, lorn heart, and a pair of eyes
Wildly fixed on the murky skies;

Kiss on kiss
By the flakes are told;
Kiss on kiss—
But oh! so cold;

Even the touch that ought to bless
Mocketh the wanderer's wretchedness.

How can the loved in the land of the light
Peer through the dismal depths of night,
With never a star to break the gloom,
Or sweep one cloud from the path of doom!

Flake on flake,
O'er vale and hill;
Flake on flake,
With touch so chill:

With touch that sinks like the shafts of hate,
Deep in the heart so desolate.

"Cold! so cold!" and the ruddy glare
Of lights that glint in the frosty air
Reddens each flake that falls upon
The hapless, homeless, friendless one;

Drop by drop
Of the blood-red snow,
Drop by drop
In the cup of woe—

The chalice filled for Want's pale bride,
A pauper's feast for Christmas-tide!

Joy sails out on the winter's wings,
And tuned for self is the lay she sings;
Its echoes drift with the icy air,
And mock the sufferer's pitous prayer;

Wave on wave,
With the night wind strong;
Wave on wave
Of the bitter song,

That floats where the sails of hope are furled,
And crowns the wounds of a heartless world.

"Cold! so cold!" Not the cutting blast,
Nor the frosty cloak of the night cloud cast;—
But the crammed, un pitying hearts that beat
The rhyme of life in the crowded street.

Throb on throb
With the chime of self,
Throb on throb
To the song of self;

But not one pulse to the measure sweet,
That times the love at the mercy-seat.

The night wears on
And the moon sails out,
And the cloud sweeps back
To the realms of doubt,
And the stars look down
For the shivering form
That braved the thrusts
Of the cruel storm.

Fold on fold
Is the mantle white,
Fold on fold
'Neath the eyes of night;
The drifts are still
In the winter's breath,
And the spotless robe
Is the wing of death.

THE LAOCOON.

This celebrated group of statuary was found on the old Esquiline Hill, at Rome, behind the baths of Titus. Pliny, who speaks of it as the finest of all works of art, asserts that it was the joint effort of three sculptors of Rhodes—Ajesander, Polydorus and Athenodorus who were employed by the Emperor Titus. The subject is the destruction of Laeoon, the priest of Neptune, and his two sons, by two immense sea-serpents, for disobeying Minerva; and for the thorough knowledge of anatomy, of character, and of ideal perfection displayed, it certainly cannot be surpassed.



In the centre is the father, whose form, as he struggled despairingly, is the embodiment of manly beauty and strength. The serpent, grasped by the neck, is just fastening on his side. The son on his right, encircled by the folds, has already felt the fangs of the other snake, and as his tender frame yields to the pressure, and the swift poison courses through his veins, casts up a look of helpless agony to his father. The other boy, on the left, has not yet felt the sting, but raising his hand and head amid the serpent folds, appears to utter an affrighted cry for help. The expression of the entire group is at once terrific and admirable. The struggles are seen to be those of hopeless despair, and the faees tell a tale of almost more than mortal terror. This piece of sculpture is now deposited amid the numerous other works of art in the Vatican Palace at Rome.

Wait for the Turn of the Tide.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which,
Taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."—SHAKESPEARE.

Tempo di Valse,

H. CLIFTON,

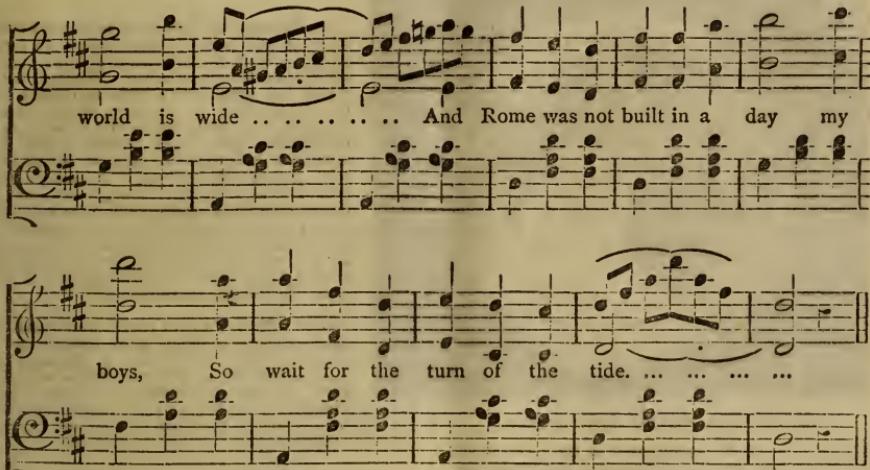
The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major, 2/4 time, with a tempo marking of 'Tempo di Valse'. The lyrics are integrated into the musical lines. The first staff begins with 'I. In sail-ing a - long the riv - er of life, O - ver its'. The second staff continues with 'wa-ters wide... . We shall have to bat - tle with trou-ble and strife, And'. The third staff begins with 'wait for the time and the tide ... Men of each o - ther are prone to be'. The fourth staff concludes with 'jea-lous, Hopes are il - lu - sions and not what they seem; Life and its ple-a-sures phi-lo-so-phers tell us, Go float-ing a - way like a leaf on the stream.'

2
Why people sit fretting their lives away,
I can't for a moment surmise;
If life is a lottery as they say,
We cannot all turn up a prize;
A folly it is to be sad and dejected, [besides,
If "fortune shows favours," she's fickle
And may knock at your door some fine day un-
expected,
If you patiently wait for the turn of the tide,

3
Man is sent into the world, we are told,
To do all the good that he can ;
Yet how many worship the chink of the gold,
And never once think of the man ;
If you are poor, from your friends keep a dis-
tance, small;
Hold up your head, tho' your funds are but
Once let the world know you need its assistance,
Be sure then you never will get it at all.

CHORUS.

The chorus music is in G major, 2/4 time, featuring a bass line with sustained notes and a treble line with eighth-note patterns. The lyrics 'Then try to be hap - py and gay my boys, Re - mem-ber the' are placed below the notes.



VICTORIA

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

BUCHU & UVA URSI

A Positive and Specific Remedy for Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, and of every complaint incidental or appertaining to those organs; Dropsical Swellings in Men, Women, or Children; all Complaints incidental to Females; Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation or Early Indiscretion; Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine; Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, &c.

"Buchu" is an extract prepared from the leaves of plants growing at the Cape of Good Hope; they are collected there by the Hottentots, who value them greatly for their medicinal qualities, and have long used them.

"Uva Ursi," or trailing bearberry, is chiefly indigenous to high latitudes, to the Pyrenees and to the Alps; it was known to and much used by the ancients.

This genuine medicine, the VICTORIA BUCHU AND UVA URSI, is a combination of these two ingredients prepared from the Formula of Dr. RUBINI, (one of the most eminent Physicians on the European continent,) and is a Specific Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder or Kidneys, and all affections of the Organs appertaining thereto, from whatever causes arising. The learned European Physician, Dr. RUBINI, for many years was celebrated for his *wonderful cures* of Disorders in those Organs. Two of the ingredients entering into this celebrated Medicine, viz., Buchu and Uva Ursi, are now used by all Physicians for the cure of such Disorders. But the great secret of Dr. RUBINI'S peculiar and eminent success lay in the combination of these two ingredients with certain other *vegetable* productions; these are all combined in this Medicine, which is prepared with the utmost care from his Formula; and wherever used, the VICTORIA BUCHU AND UVA URSI has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction. Numerous testimonials have been received certifying in the highest terms to its *value* and to its *superiority* over all other preparations for the purposes for which it is recommended.

The Victoria Buchu Uva and Ursi (now so well known) is prepared only by the Victoria Chemical Co., Toronto, bears the name of the Company with their Trade Mark, and is for sale in all parts of the Dominion. Price, \$1.00 per large bottle.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

Dr. John Donne was an English divine and poet, who flourished in the reign of King James I. Donne, though brought up in the Catholic faith, at the age of nineteen embraced the Protestant religion. Soon afterwards he went abroad, and on his return became secretary to Lord Ellesmere, whose niece (the daughter of Sir George Moore, Lieutenant of the Tower of London) he clandestinely married, for which he was imprisoned a short time in that ancient fortress. On obtaining his release, he accompanied Sir Robert Drury, the brother of his wife, to Paris, leaving that lady in London, when the following remarkable occurrence is recorded to have happened:—

Having dined, Donne remained alone in the room; in about an hour afterwards Sir Robert entered and found his friend so altered in his countenance, as to excite amazement. To Sir Robert's anxious inquiries the divine replied: "I have seen a dreadful vision. I have seen my dear wife pass twice by me through this room, with her hair hanging about her shoulders, and a dead child in her arms." "This," said the baronet, "is merely a dream; forget it, for you are now awake." Donne answered, "I cannot be more sure that I now live, than that I have not slept since I saw you, and am as sure that at her second appearance she stopped, looked me in the face, and vanished." The poet's biographer, old Izaak Walton, says that a messenger was at once despatched to Drury House, London (from which Drury Lane derived its name), who brought information that Mrs. Donne was very sad and sick in bed, after having given birth to a dead child on the same day and at the same hour that the spectral impression occurred.

A MUSICIAN'S REVENGE.

It is related of Verdi, the famous Italian composer, that in his young days, when his fame was just rising, being at Milan, the Austrian commander, delighted with his music, sent for him and asked him to write a march for the Austrian army. Verdi, who shared the feelings of detestation to the Austrians felt by all Italian patriots, replied coldly, "I can only write a retreat for it." This so incensed the proud Austrian that he replied, "I asked you as a favour to write a march; I now command you to do so. Do you understand?" "Perfectly," replied the composer. "And you consent?" "There is no choice left me, and you shall have the march this evening." That evening the march was delivered, and two days after it was played by all the bands, to the intense joy of the Milanese, who recognized in it a skilfully-interwoven air known as "Fuori i barbari" ("Away with the barbarians!"). Of course Verdi had prudently made himself scarce, or he might have got "score for score!"



SOMETHING ABOUT THE MOON.

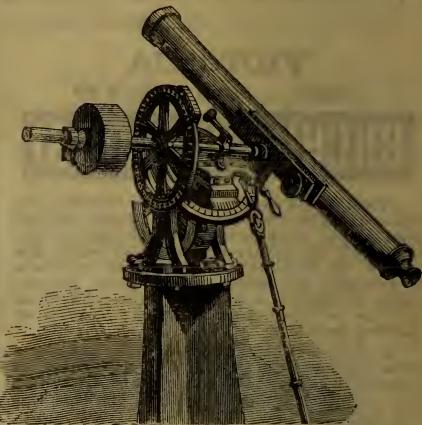
The surface of the moon, as seen from the earth, presents a most irregular grouping of light and shade. The dark portions were named by the earlier astronomers as seas, lakes, &c., and still retain these names, although there is strong evidence against the supposition that the moon, or at least that portion of it presented to us, contains any water. The mountains occur either singly, when they are generally of a circular form, and are called *craters*, or in groups, which are mostly annular, and form a sort of wall enclosing a deep depression or plain, in which are situated one or more conical mountains. The craters are not unfrequently 8 or 10 miles in diameter, and some of the walled plains measure more than 100 miles across. The principal mountain range is the Apennines, which crosses the surface from north-east to south-west, and attains, according to some authorities, an altitude of about 20,000 feet, though Sir John Herschel gives about 2 miles as the probable limit of elevation above the moon's surface. The heights are estimated from a micrometric measurement of the length of their shadows, a method not, in this case, susceptible of much accuracy. The moon everywhere presents traces of volcanic agency, but no active volcanoes have yet been discovered, nor is there any sign of recent volcanic action. Seen through the telescope, she presents a bleak, desolate appearance, without indications of animal or vegetable existence. She appears to be devoid of an atmosphere, or if one exists, it must be of exceeding rarity.

The moon was anciently an object of worship, and even in the 17th century she was supposed, by the common people of England, to exercise great influence over human affairs. The times for killing animals for food, gathering herbs, cutting down wood for fuel, sowing seeds of various kinds, were all regulated by the "age" of the moon, and these set periods were considered to be a necessary part of practical knowledge, and ignorance or neglect of them to be infallibly productive of loss. There were similarly defined periods for taking particular medicines, and attempting the cure of particular diseases. Many such superstitions prevailed till a recent period in the Highlands of Scotland, favourable or unfavourable consequences from any occurrence being predicted according to the age of the moon at the time it happened. Throughout Scotland, the waning moon was considered to have an evil influence, and full or new moon to be the most auspicious season for commencing any enterprise. The same opinion was held in Scandinavia and Germany, and the history of all nations teem with similar superstitions.

The influence of the moon in causing *Tides* has long been well known, and there is some reason for supposing that she produces a similar effect on the atmosphere, combining with other causes in the generation of winds. Those winds which prevail about the time of new and full moon, and at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, are particularly ascribed to her influence.

On the supposition that the moon might also affect organic nature, experiments were instituted by Mead, Hoffmann, and others; but no certain results were attained. The periodicity which has often been noticed in certain diseases, especially in insanity (hence called *lunacy*), was long supposed to have some connection with lunar influence, and this opinion is held to some extent at the present day. The chemical effects of the moon's rays are, so far as at present known, feeble, though in particular instances they exhibit an *actinism* as powerful as that of the sun. Decomposition of animal matter takes place more rapidly in the moonshine than in darkness, and the moon's rays, when concentrated, have a sensible effect on the thermometer.

In the Edda, we read that "Mundilföri had two children—a son, Máni (moon) and a daughter, Söl, (sun); and in German, the moon is masculine and the sun feminine to this day. It was the same in Anglo-Saxon; although modern English has in this matter followed the classic mythology, in which Phœbus and Sol are gods, and Selene, Luna, and Diana are goddesses.



A VERY STRONG CERTIFICATE.

Victoria Chemical Co.
Toronto.

Ottawa, Ont.

Gentlemen.—Confirming my statement a short time ago, as to the satisfactory results from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I will further add that fresh proofs of the genuine benefits conferred on patients requiring it are constantly coming under my observation; parties to whom I have recommended it, have in a short time with the deepest thankfulness acknowledged the relief they have experienced, and in some cases have asserted that it and it alone has saved their lives. It gives me much pleasure to assure you that I consider your Syrup, the Victoria Hypophosphites, the best preparation of any which has come under my notice for Debility and all Pulmonary Complaints, Bronchitis, Coughs, &c., and believing this I constantly recommend it before every other Compound.

Very truly yours,

H. F. McCARTHY,
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Note.—Be particular about the name, and see that you get the *Victoria Hypophosphites*; there are others in the market, but this has been proved to be *Chemically Pure*. See page 22.

ELECTRIC LINIMENT cures all Sprains, &c.

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

In the wars of the Republic and the Austro-Prussian invasions of 1792, the hapless Longwy was the first fortress to succumb to the Duke of Brunswick. After a bombardment of five days, in which the town greatly suffered, the garrison revolted, and established themselves in the cabarets, and maltreated the inhabitants. When the news of its surrender arrived in Paris, in the Assembly the inhabitants of Longwy were declared "infamous traitors to the country," and their habitations ordered to be razed. Its commander, M. de Lavergne, was carried to Paris and sentenced by the Revolutionary Tribunal to the guillotine. His wife entreated that she might partake his fate. She had followed him from prison to prison during three years; before his judges she became his advocate, but her tears, her moving eloquence, were fruitless. Sentence of death was uttered; vainly she begged to be permitted to die with him; then, rising up with the courage of despair, she denounced in impassionate language the tribunal; the chamber rang with her outcries of "*Vive le Roi!*" a cry most odious to the ears of those who had murdered their king. And when it was thought by the spectators that she had lost her reason, she again repeated "*Vive le Roi!*" in a calmer voice, so as to leave no room for doubt as to her deliberate intention. What prayers and supplications had failed to extort was won by her fury, and she obtained the boon she desired, in dying by the side of her husband!

JUMPING TO A PURPOSE.

The Duke de Grammont was the most adroit and witty courtier of his day. He entered one day the closet of the Cardinal Mazarin (minister to Louis XIV.) without being announced. His Eminence was amusing himself by jumping against the wall. To surprise a prime minister in so boyish an occupation was dangerous. A less skilful courtier might have stammered excuses and retired. But the Duke entered briskly, and cried, "I'll bet you a hundred crowns that I jump higher than your Eminence." And the duke and cardinal began to jump for their lives. Grammont took care to jump a few inches lower than the cardinal, and six months afterwards was made marshal of France!

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

Stands just above the village of that name, on the Niagara River. The monument in the foreground was raised in commemoration of the British General, Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the sanguinary action fought on this spot on the 13th October, 1812. His remains, and those of his aide-de-camp, Colonel John McDonald, who died of wounds received in the same battle, are buried here.

The first monument was completed in 1826, and was blown up in 1840 by a person named Lett, who was afterwards imprisoned for this dastardly act. The present handsome shaft was erected in 1853. Its height is 185 feet; the base is 40 feet square by 30 feet high; the shaft is of freestone, fluted, 75 feet high and 30 feet in circumference, surmounted by a Corinthian capital, on which stands a statue of the gallant general.

The view from this monument is most gorgeous. The eye wanders with untiring delight over the richest imaginable scene of woodland and water. Just below is the village of Queenston, and on the opposite shore is Lewiston. In the midst flows the now tranquil River Niagara—calm and majestic in its recovered serenity. In the far distance, on either side, stretches the richly-wooded landscape, speckled with villas and cottages. At the mouth of the river are the town of Niagara on the Canadian side, and Youngston on the American. Its entrance is guarded on the latter side by Fort Niagara, and on the former by Fort Massasauga. The whole view is terminated by the magnificent sheet of Lake Ontario, which stretches away like a flood of light to the horizon.

HYPOPHOSPHITES—first discovered by Dr. Churchill of Paris so far back as 1857, as the Remedy for Consumption, Throat, Bronchial and Chest Diseases; compounded according to his recipe, still stands unrivalled, year by year adding fresh proofs to its curative effects. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of Europe and throughout the Colonies; is palatable to take, promotes appetite, strengthens the nerves and muscles, improves digestion, creates healthy blood, and restores the phosphorus originally existing in the system. The Victoria Hypophosphites, so well known throughout this country, is prepared according to the Formula of the Original Discoverer himself, and is obtainable at any Drug Store in Canada.

THE VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES is highly recommended, and is eminently beneficial in the treatment of *Dyspepsia*, *Bronchitis*, *Asthma*, *Anæmia*, *Loss of Appetite*, *General Debility*, *Feebleness in Children*, &c.

NUMBERLESS TESTIMONIALS

Have been accorded to its curative effects in the above diseases. One of these will be seen on page 18, our limit of space precluding the insertion of others in our possession.

NOTE:—Don't be persuaded to use any but the *Victoria Hypophosphites*; it is "*Genuine, Chemically Pure, and absolutely free of all Poisonous Ingredients.*"

For Bronchitis use the COUGH ELIXIR.



THE LOST ONE.

On bogs of snow the moonbeam slept,
And chilly was the midnight gloom,
When by the damp grave Ellen wept—
Sweet maid ! it was her Lindor's tomb !

A warm tear gush'd, the wintry air
Congeal'd it as it flow'd away :
All night it lay an ice-drop there,
At morn it glister'd in the ray !

An angel wandering from her sphere,
Who saw this bright, this frozen gem,
To dew-eyed pity brought the tear,
And hung it on her diadem !

A DISCOVERER OF SUNKEN TREASURE.

William Phipps (founder of the noble house of Mulgrave, or Normanby) was the son of a gunsmith at Woolwich, in Maine. In his early years, William acted as shepherd to his father ; but being of an adventurous disposition, he apprenticed himself to a ship-builder, and acquired, in his leisure hours, the art of reading and writing. When his apprenticeship was completed, he removed to Boston, where he married a widow with some little money. He now built himself a small ship, and also went into the timber trade, which he perseveringly carried on for ten years. One day while passing through the streets of Boston, he chanced to hear some sailors talking about the wreck of a Spanish ship which had recently taken place off the Bahamas. His adventurous spirit was aroused, and getting together a crew of sailors, he spent his all in fitting out a vessel, and went in search of the lost vessel, and was lucky enough to find it, as the wreck lay well in-shore. He at once set to work, and

recovered a great portion of its cargo, but he did not get sufficient gold to pay his expenses. But Phipps was not to be daunted. Again he heard of sunken treasure—a Spanish ship, lost near Port de la Plata about fifty years previous—and he exclaimed, "I will have that ship !" Not having means sufficient to undertake the enterprise without assistance, he went to England, and applied to the Government for assistance. His fame in raising the wreck off the Bahamas having preceded him, he succeeded in procuring an audience of Charles II., who placed at his disposal a ship of eighteen guns, with a crew of nearly one hundred men. Phipps then proceeded on his voyage in search of the sunken ship, and spent two years unsuccessfully in his search for her, and at last was obliged to return to England, his vessel out of order, and his men dispirited and mutinous.

Another vessel was fitted out, and Phipps sailed to the La Plata. This time he built a boat ; and it is also said that he constructed a machine similar to what is now known as the diving-bell. He also engaged some Indian divers, whose feats of diving for pearls were very remarkable, to assist him. Having also gained more precise information as to the spot where the wreck had taken place, Phipps set the men to work on a certain reef, and various modes of dragging the bottom of the sea were resorted to for several weeks, but, alas ! without any success, and the men were again getting dispirited. One day, however, a sailor, who was looking over the ship's side into deep water, perceived what seemed a bright piece of seaweed growing into the crevice of a rock, and a diver was sent down to pluck it, when lo ! he came back and reported that a number of ship's guns were lying in the same place. At first the intelligence was received with incredulity, but another diver was sent down, who returned with a solid bar of silver. "Thanks be to God !" exclaimed Phipps, "we are all made men !"

As may readily be imagined, they now set to work with a will. Articles of silver and gold, and gold and silver coin, were brought up, till the value of the recovered treasure amounted to no less than two million dollars, with which Phipps set sail to England, where he was received with great delight, and his share of the recovered spoil amounted to £20,000.

THE VICTORIA COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES

VICTORIA

HYPOPHOSPHITES

VICTORIA

HYPOPHOSPHITES

"GENUINE, RELIABLE and PURE."

For Particulars, see pages 10, 18 and 22.

The Bright for Ever.

1. Breaking thro' the clouds that ga-ther O'er the Christian's na-tal skies, Dis-tant
2. Yet a lit-tle while we lin-ger, Ere we reach our journey's end; Yet a
3. O the bliss of life e-ter-nal! O the long un-broken rest! In the

beams, like floods of glo-ry, Fill the soul with glad sur-prise; And we
lit-tle while to la-bour, Ere the eve-ning shades des-cend; Then we'll
gold-en fields of plea-sure, In the re-gion of the blest. But, to

al-most hear the ec-ho Of the pure and ho-ly throng,
lay us down to slum-ber, But the night will soon be o'er;
see our dear Re-deem-er, And be-fore His throne to fall.

In the bright, the bright for ev-er, In the sum-mer-land of song.
In the bright, the bright for ev-er, We shall wake to sleep no more.
There to hear His gra-cious wel-come—Will be sweet-er far than all.

CHORUS.

On the banks be-yond the riv-er, We shall meet, no more to

sev-er; In the bright, the bright for ev-er, In the sum-mer-land of song.

RECEIPTS FOR DYEING.

(Continued from page 14.)

Silver Drab.

For 5 lbs. of goods,—alum, 1 small teaspoonful, and logwood about the same amount; boil well together, then dip the goods one hour; if not dark enough, add in equal quantities, alum and logwood, until suited. Dove and slate colours of all shades are made by boiling, in an iron vessel, a teacupful of black tea with a teaspoonful of copperas and sufficient water. Dilute this till you get the shade wanted.

To Colour Stocking Yarn or Wool.

Between a blue and a purple.—For 5 lbs. of wool, picromate of potash, 1 oz.; alum, 2 ozs.; dissolve them and bring the water to a boil, putting in the wood and boiling one hour; then throw away the dye, and make another dye with logwood chips, 1 lb., or extract of logwood, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and boil one hour. This also works very prettily on silk.

N.B.—Whenever you make a dye with logwood chips, either boil the chips half an hour and pour off the dye, or tie up the chips in a bag and boil with the wool or other goods; or take $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of the extract in place of a pound of the chips; this is less trouble and generally the better plan. In the above receipt, the more logwood that is used the darker will be the shade.

Dark Colours.

(To Extract them and to Insert Light Colours.)

This receipt is calculated for carpet rags. In the first place let the rags be washed clean, the black or brown rags can be coloured red or purple at the option of the dyer; to do this, take for every 5 lbs. black or brown rags, muriate of tin, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; and the lac, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. mixed with the same; let them stand a short time, dip the goods in this dye two hours, boiling half of the time; if not red enough, add more tin and lac. The goods can then be made a purple by adding a little logwood; be careful and put in but a very small handful, as more can be added if not enough. White rags make a beautiful appearance in a carpet, by tying them in the skein and colouring them red, green or purple; gray rags will take a very good green. The colouring will be in proportion to the darkness and mixture.

The Progress of Galvanism.

ALOYSIUS GALVANI, celebrated as the discoverer of Galvanism, was born at Bologna in the year 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married.

In 1762, he became lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation by the many new ideas he brought to bear on the subject.

The famous Volta followed Galvani in his researches, and made further discoveries in this branch of science; and many were the experiments afterwards made by eminent medical men in pursuit of additional knowledge respecting animal electricity. In the Surgeon's Theatre, in the Old Bailey, London, the following occurrence took place, which is narrated in the *Annual Register* for 1803:

"The body of Foster, who was executed for murdering his wife, was lately subjected to the galvanic process by Mr. Aldini (nephew of Galvani), in the presence of Mr. Keate, Mr. Cowper, and several other professional gentlemen. On the first application of the process to the face, the jaw of the deceased began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye actually opened. In the subsequent course of the experiment, the right hand was raised and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion; and it appeared to all the bystanders that the wretched man was on the point of being restored to life. The object of these experiments was to show the excitability of the human frame when animal electricity is duly applied, and the possibility of its being efficaciously applied in cases of drowning, suffocation, or apoplexy, by reviving the action of the lungs, and thereby rekindling the expiring spark of vitality."

VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES!

The only Compound Syrup prepared from the Formula of the Original Discoverer, and certified on analysis to be CHEMICALLY PURE.

The COMPOUND SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITES is the most important Agent known to Medical Science, from its power to relieve every form of Nervous Disease. Its anodyne effect is remarkable — tending to produce the most refreshing and renovating sleep. It should be used promptly in every case of loss of Nervous Force from whatever cause, as the Easiest, Most Direct, and Most Appropriate Remedy.

The effect upon the cough and expectoration is often very rapid, causing their disappearance or alleviation sometimes in a few days: but in regard to these symptoms there is a considerable difference in the effects, depending upon the extent and gravity of the lesions, and the stage of the disease. The night sweats, however copious they may have been, almost always disappear at the end of a week or ten days—except in cases of persistent diarrhoea, near the close of the disease, when they remain obstinate: the pains over the chest, which many patients feel so acutely, either cease, or very considerably diminish within a few days; the patient feels, on the second or third day, and sometimes even from the first, a decided increase of strength; the urinary sediments diminish and disappear; and there is a renewed feeling of vigour, cheerfulness and comfort. The effect, in all determinate cases, is to *ease a modification and gradual disappearance of all the general symptoms that characterize the disease*, except those which pertain to the local lesions; and ever these yield, though more slowly, when they have not proceeded beyond a certain pathological condition.

The Hypophosphites have also other effects, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. Besides stimulating and increasing the NERVOUS ENERGY to its maximum force, they increase the quantity and improve the quality of the BLOOD, and they also strengthen the nutritive functions: thus maintaining these conditions of robust health at their highest degree of intensity compatible with physical enjoyment.

The Purity of the Hypophosphites absolutely essential.

THE ABSOLUTE CHEMICAL PURITY of the HYPOPHOSPHITES IS THE FIRST CONDITION OF THEIR CURATIVE ACTION; when impure, they create a feeling of uneasiness and constriction in the epigastrium, which NEVER OCCURS, IN ANY INSTANCE, WITH CHEMICALLY PURE SALTS. The manufacture of the HYPOPHOSPHITES requires great delicacy of manipulation, and a large experience, which few chemists possess. We therefore CAUTION our Patients and the Public against imitations of the VICTORIA Preparation of HYPOPHOSPHITES, which are spurious and worthless, and often POSITIVELY INJURIOUS, containing as they do ingredients inserted for creating a false and immediate appetite, to the ultimate injury of the patient. The VICTORIA SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES is prepared strictly in accordance with the FORMULA and DIRECTIONS of the original discoverer, and is certified to be chemically pure, having been analyzed at the Laboratory of the Toronto University, by Professor Croft, one of the highest authorities in Canada. The genuine has the Queen's Head engraved on the wrapper, and can be obtained from almost any Druggist. Ask for the VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES.



LOSS OF THE "KENT."

The "Kent" had become water-logged, and already betrayed symptoms of settling. The upper deck now contained over 600 persons, the majority being officers, soldiers, women, and children, belonging to the 31st regiment of foot, and the heart-rending spectacle I will leave you partly to imagine; described it cannot be so as to give you an adequate notion of what occurred. If I tell you that some gazed stupidly around, deprived by terror of speech; that others howled in the frenzy of despair; that veteran soldiers and sailors sat stern and immovable directly over the powder magazine, asking only that death would not delay its coming; that some had fallen on their knees sending wild supplications to heaven,—then you may dimly know the horrors of that hour.

In one of the spasmodic lurches which the "Kent" gave the binnacle became unshipped, and the mariner's compass was smashed to pieces. A man sent by the fourth officer into the foretop to reconnoitre waved his hat with joy, and shouted, "A sail on the leeward." The words were echoed on deck, "a sail, a sail!" A sail then signified delivery from the jaws of death; so the announcement converted wailings into cheers—three genuine British cheers, cheers of gratitude and hope.

The minute guns of the "Kent" were fired; her flags of distress were hoisted. The half-burning, half-water-logged vessel staggered towards the stranger brig under three or four small sails. A quarter of an hour of breathless suspense intervened. The brig seemed to pay no heed to the loud-mouthed proclamations of the guns; and the flags fluttered in vain. But, Heaven be thanked! at last the British colors showed out on the brig, now crowding all sail, and bearing down upon the "Kent." It was the "Cambria," bound to Vera Cruz.

Now arose the difficulty of reaching the "Cambria's" deck, where Captain Cook and his men stood to welcome them. One regulation was insisted upon—the children first; and the first baby handed by the "Kent's" fourth mate, who had charge of the boat, to the captain of the brig was the infant son of Major Macgregor. The last child was deposited in safety, and next came the women's turn. There were sturdy arms held out to receive them, and they were encouraged at every favorable rise of the boat to leap. One

mishap only occurred during this risky operation; a lady sprang short of the hand she would have grasped, but quick as thought seized a rope accidentally hanging over the brig's side, and was hauled safely on board.

Strangely enough, many of the soldiers who had throughout the day never swerved in their obedience and strict discipline, even when confronted by the two ever-present perils—founding and explosion—shrank from the ordeal of the spanker-boom and its rope.

Two or three soldiers sprang into the water with their children and perished with them. A young lady resolutely refused to quit her father. To one man the harrowing alternative of losing his wife or four children was presented; he selected his wife, and the children were drowned. A soldier, himself possessing neither wife nor child, insisted on having three children lashed to him; with them he leaped into the sea, and swam for the boat. Failing to reach it he returned, and when he had signalled to be drawn up again two of the children were found to be dead. A poor fellow falling between the boat and brig had his head cut to pieces, and then fell over into the burning hold of the "Kent." Several soldiers, impatient at the length of time occupied by the boats in going to and returning from the "Cambria," flung themselves overboard and sank. One of them had actually reached the boat, and was raising his hand to seize the gunwale, when the boat suddenly pitched, the bow smote him on the head, and he instantly went down.

Last came Captain Cobb's turn. Once more he tried to raise the dumb despairing men clinging to the foot of the boom into action. Other voices also warned them, viz., the reverberating voices of the guns, which, their tackle having been snapped in twain by the flames, fell into the blazing hold, and exploded with tremendous force. Then, reluctantly, Captain Cobb hauled himself over the heads of the poor fellows by the topping-lift, and dropped into the boat. A boat still kept watch and ward under the "Kent's" stern, and the expostulations and encouragements of her crew succeeded in inducing one of the paralysed men aloft to dare the dangerous descent, which he accomplished in safety. Slowly and sadly the boatmen were at length driven away from the spot by the flames bursting through the cabin windows. The twenty or thirty men who would not be saved were now beyond human aid. There were lost by the destruction of the "Kent" 54 soldiers, 1 woman, and 20 children belonging to the 31st regiment, 1 seaman and 5 boys, total, 81 persons.

VICTORIA CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY

"EMINENTLY THE LADIES' FAVORITE."

For Beautifying the Complexion, and for removing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimplies, &c., also for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips.

This is the Original and only Genuine CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY manufactured, and as CARBOLIC ACID possesses HIGH CURATIVE QUALITIES, it is consequently far superior to any other Preparation of Glycerine in the Market.

For Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites and Sore Lips, this invaluable Jelly is pre-eminent, being for these purposes the most rapid Healing Agent known.

The Victoria Glycerine Jelly is kept on Sale by Druggists everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

For Rheumatism use ELECTRIC LINIMENT.

POSTAL RATES & STAMP DUTIES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Postage on Letters.

The rate of Postage on letters to all parts of the Dominion of Canada is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 3 cents for every fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which must be prepaid. Postal Cards are issued at 1 cent each; which can also be posted to any part of the United States. The rate of Postage to Newfoundland is 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which must be prepaid.

The Postage on letters between Canada and the United States is 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which must be prepaid in full, otherwise the letter will not be forwarded, but be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be returned to the writer.

The rate for letters between any place in Canada, and any part of the United Kingdom is, by the Canadian Steamship Line, sailing on Saturdays, 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and by State Steamer from New York on Wednesdays, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. These letters must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fine of 3d. sterling on delivery.

Letters for British Colonies and possessions beyond sea, and for Foreign Countries, via England, must be prepaid.

Newspapers.

Newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or transient British papers posted or re-posted in Canada, must be prepaid 1 cent per 4 oz. each, by stamp, or they cannot be forwarded.

Book Post.

One cent per 4 oz. is the rate for Books (bound or unbound), Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars when in parcels, and occasional Publications, also Book and Newspaper Manuscript, Printers' Proof, Printed Matter of the same character as Circulars, Handbills &c., all of which must be prepaid by stamps.

Circulars sent singly, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each, if under 1 oz., must be open and prepaid—if sealed, they are liable to letter rates.

On Newspapers and periodicals under 1 oz. in weight the charge is $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each.

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for every 8 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the Postage must be prepaid by stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

Registration.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary postage, must be prepaid at the office at which posted:—

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, 2 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, packets, &c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents; on books, packets, and newspapers, to the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered for whatever destination, both postage and registration fee should be prepaid by Stamps. The postage and registration fee on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in Stamps or money.

A registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it when passing from one place to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Money Orders.

Money Orders, payable in the Dominion, may be obtained at any Money Order Office (of which a list can be seen at any Post Office), at the following rates:—

Under and up to \$4, 2 cents; over \$4 and not exceeding \$10, 5 cents; over \$10 and not exceeding \$20,

10 cents, and 10 cents for every additional \$20, up to \$100, above which sum no single order can issue.

Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in any Money Order Office. The Orders are drawn in Sterling, the commission chargeable being for £2 and under, 25 cents; from £2 to £5, 50 cents; from £5 to £7, 75 cents; from £7 to £10, \$1. No order can be drawn for more than £10, but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Newfoundland over and above the currency value of the sterling is as follows:—

For orders not exceeding £5 sterling.....	25 cts.
" £5 and not exceeding £10 stg.....	50 cts.
" £10 " " £15 stg.....	75 cts.
" £15 " " £20 stg.....	\$1.

Money Orders are also issued on British India at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding £2 stg.....	30 cts.
Above £2 and not " £5 "	60 cts.
" £5 " " £7 "	90 cts.
" £7 " " £10 "	\$1.20.

Post Office Savings Banks.

These Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon, are now established at the principal Post Offices in the Dominion, and full information as to rates of interest, &c., may be obtained at any of those Offices in the Dominion.

Stamp Duties.

The Stamps required by the Act, and which must be affixed to any Note, Draft, or Bill at the time of drawing the same, are as follows:—

On every Promissory Note, Draft, or Bill of Exchange, not less than \$25, 1 cent; over \$25 and not exceeding \$50, 2 cents; over \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 3 cents; and for every additional \$100 or fraction of \$100, 3 cents. On every Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in duplicate, for the first \$100, 2 cents on each part thereof; for every additional \$100, or fraction thereof, 2 cents. On every Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in more than two parts, for each part for the first \$100, 1 cent; for every additional \$100 or fraction thereof, 1 cent. Interest payable at maturity, to be counted in all cases as part of the principal sum.

Each stamp must be cancelled by the party using it, either by writing or stamping his name or initials on the same, with the date of the Note, Draft, or Bill on which it has been affixed.

The penalty imposed for making, drawing, accepting, endorsing, signing, becoming a party to, or paying an improperly stamped instrument, or putting a wrong date on any Stamp, is \$100; and for affixing Stamps already used, \$500.

The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered Bank or licensed Banker, or on any Savings Bank, if the same shall be payable on demand, also any Post Office money order and any municipal debenture, or coupon of such debenture, shall be free of duty under the Act.

Use BUCHU & UVA URSSI for all Urinary Disorders—See page 17.

VICTORIA SULPHUR SOAP.

Largely composed of pure Sulphur; contains *all the virtues*, so much extolled, of the Sulphur Bath itself.

EXCELSIOR SHAVING SOAP.

Neatly put up in Tin-foil Squares for home use. Ask for the Excelsior Shaving Soap.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SOAP.

Highly appreciated for hygienic and toilet purposes.